



A scene from one of the skits held last Friday to oppose forced sterilization in India.

Seven million people to be sterilized in India

By Chris Pomiecko

IPANA's (Indian Peoples' Association in North America) program of protest against forced sterilization in India, lured about 60 people Friday night to hear three short skits by Anand Patwardhan, (producer of "Waves of Revolution"), lectures and discussion. Three guest speakers, Saeed Shah, Handa and Delores Chew presented their views on the present situation in India and the forced "inhuman" sterilization program that has plagued the peasantry since June 1975.

Patwardhan's skits dramatized the causes and effects of the Forced Sterilization program which was introduced when the Gandhi government declared a state of emergency last year. The film maker explains the sterilization program as a consequence of the United States' desire to continue to control the populations of underdeveloped nations and thus avoid the overthrow of the imperialist system. In one vignette a representative from the Indian government asks Nixon and Kissinger for aid. They agree to fund the regime, if India will control her population. The closing scene illustrates villagers preparing to fight the implantation of the sterilization program.

Speaking on the rationale behind the sterilization pro-

gram and the brutal methods of its implementation, Saeed Shah refuted the Malthusian theory that has been invoked to justify sterilization in India. Robert Malthus in the 18 century proposed that "people tend to increase geometrically as food increases arithmetically"; thus people create poverty. Shah discredited this theory claiming that the density of a country and its productivity are not related. India, he stated, has the richest soil and the most natural rainfall and irrigation in the world. It is not the people but the monopolization of land that is the major cause of poverty in India.

Shah concluded that a program of redistribution of land, through which all men would receive the result of their labour, is the only feasible solution for India. However, this program would require a social revolution to reverse the power structure of the state and the pattern of land ownership, a political revolution to deliver the power now held by the bourgeois into the hands of the workers and peasants, and a scientific revolution to release the energy of the people rather than the power of machinery.

The second speaker, Handa, reflected that when the voluntary sterilization program started in the 60s, the government offered commercial incentives to the people - 20 rupees and a transistor radio in exchange for a vasectomy. Handa claimed that con-men or motivators

were hired to trick the people into believing that sterilization would bring a better standard of living. The people were led to believe that vasectomies and hysterectomies were reversible and not dangerous.

Handa explained that due to improper facilities and techniques, many people have died from infection. The doctors, who work under quota systems, are paid a major portion of the country's budget for health care which has meant a cutback of regular health and sanitation services. At present, 4.7 million people have been sterilized. The government's goal for March is 7 million.

The last speaker, Delores Chew, told the audience that spontaneous protests have been breaking out over India for moral, practical and human reasons. These isolated revolts, however, have been met with harsh police opposition. During a demonstration in Turkman Ajmeri, Police fired on and killed fifty to one hundred people. The incident was described by the police as a "minor scuffle".

Weekly Meeting

Weekly staff meeting of exceptional import today at 5 pm. All involved (writers, graphic artists and photographers) strongly advised to attend. The issue at hand: Dec. 9— a 16-page Weekly?

Women's studies needed at McGill

By Jennifer Robinson

A series of 10 seminars dealing with women and society is one of many attempts to impress upon the McGill community that formal women's studies deserve a place in the university's academic program, explained Dr. Margaret Gillett of the McGill Committee for Teaching and Research on Women in a recent interview.

"Formal research on women is not just a faddish or political thing. Research on women is necessary if we are to better understand the problems that society faces in regard to women".

The committee's main goal is to establish a centre for teaching and research on women which would be a 'first' in Canada. There are only four Canadian universities that offer interdisciplinary minor programs in women's studies; Simon Fraser, Toronto, Concordia and Manitoba. "Unfortunately McGill has not as yet deemed women's studies worthy of recognition as an interdisciplinary minor program. McGill offers only nine half courses and one full course, that deal specifically with women".

"Forming a Women's Studies Program might be seen by some as ghettoizing women", Dr. Gillett admitted. "However I strongly believe that special emphasis should be afforded to areas where research is greatly needed. Canadian literature, for

example, has been given special attention because it needed research to be better understood. Such is the case with women".

The third in the series of seminars will be held tomorrow night with guest speaker Gail Cook of the C.D. Howe Research Institute. "Wages for Housework and Child Care subsidies - Economic Incentives and their implications", will be the topic of discussion. The series includes such noted speakers as Sylva Gelber of the Federal Ministry of Labour and Professor Gertrude Robinson of McGill, who will talk on "The Unbalanced Media".

In an interview with the Daily, Gillett pointed out that not only women were interested in women's studies. More and more men are becoming increasingly supportive of the committee's activities and goals. "Vice Principals Pedersen and Hirschfeld are lending us their support. Not only should lectures and seminars be directed toward women but also men, for women's problems are society's problems as well. Gillett added that McGill employed only 17 female full professors and that despite the support and sympathy that the McGill community displays, the unbalanced teaching staff is yet another indication that research and special attention is greatly needed in the cause of understanding women and their role in society.

Old McGill facing troubled times

By Peter Elsworth
and Lorne Eric Steinberg

Citing basic disagreements over the amount of time and money to be spent on the university yearbook, Society Trustee G. Sam Kingdon in a letter last week asked for the resignation of Old McGill '76 Editor, Michael Augenstein.

This was in response to a thirteen — page "Feasibility Study" on the production of Old McGill '76 submitted by Augenstein and his staff in which he had stated that he would only be willing to continue serving as Editor as long as he could retain "full artistic control, including those areas where artistic considerations conflicted with budgetary considerations".

Augenstein also stated that "the earliest possible date for submission of the pasted-up copy (of Old McGill '76) to the printer would be June 30,

1977". Kingdon said in his letter that because his main concern was to "have the publication put together as soon as reasonably possible", he was left with no alternative but to ask for Augenstein's resignation.

This development is the latest in a series of problems and setbacks that have continually plagued the publication of Old McGill '76. The initial difficulty was in finding an editor. As late as November, 1975 no one had applied for the job despite advertising. In late December, Augenstein, who had applied to be editor of the Student Handbook, was approached by Old McGill '75 Editor Mark Sandiford and ex-Vice-president of the Students' Society Kyriakos Matziorinis to be editor of Old McGill '76'. He said that he would be prepared to accept the position

continued on page 3

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SMALL FEMALE GERMAN SHEPHERD, black and tan with some white. Answers to Murph or Muttley. Last seen Nov. 19, area of St. Dominique — Carre St. Louis, wearing white flea collar and brown leather collar. N.Y. license B16833. Substantial reward. Call 849-7947.

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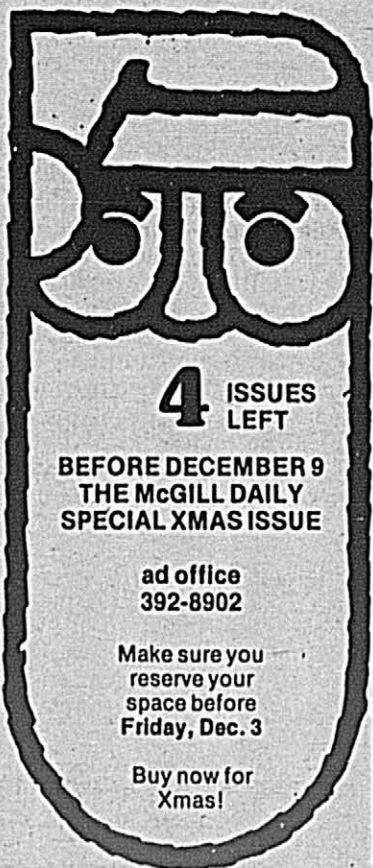
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Tuesday

November 30

4:00 pm to 8:00 pm

Bishop Mountain Hall
Redpath Library

Further information can be obtained at the Students' Society Office, University Centre, 3480 McTavish St. (392-8922).

Be informed and vote!
It's your society and constitution

OP-ED

In the maelstrom of commentary since the Parti Québécois victory, two brief conversations with two radically different Québécois women crystallize most clearly the dilemmas facing Lévesque and this society. Both women—a fashionably dressed francophone McGill student, and a wizened old welfare widow—expressed misgivings about the PQ. "Economiquement", said the student from Ile-des-Soeurs, the consequences of independence might be too grave to bear. She feared flights of capital out of the province, explaining almost apologetically, "mon mari est un homme d'affaires."

The grey-haired widow was less academic, though perhaps equally sage. Lévesque has made many promises, she admitted; but with shrewd, narrowing eyes, she informed me, "he has no money."

Somewhere between the ecstasy of Paul Sauvé arena and the sourest pronouncements of the Bronfmans and the Ross Munros lie the feelings of the student and the widow: that economic realities facing an independent Quebec harbour difficult choices for the whole society.

A statistical assessment of the indigent economy yields a neo-colonial portrait. Foreign economic interests (predominantly American) control nearly 100% of the province's output in petroleum and coal products industries; over 70% in chemical products and

Independence: sharing the burdens

precision instruments, over 80% in non-ferrous metals, nearly 80% in transportation equipment, and a formidably high percentage of the value of output in at least a dozen other manufacturing groupings. The

Anglo-Canadian establishment exercises a similar hegemony over lighter manufacturing areas such as clothing, textile, printing and publishing, and electrical products industries.

Francophone-owned enterprises are predominantly labour intensive, producing hand-crafted or other "soft" goods or providing services for the domestic market.

Quebec is blessed with a plethora of certain natural resources, yet these historically have been monopolized or exploited by foreigners. Indeed, beyond the markets for goods that voracious American capitalists crave, notwithstanding the historically cheap labour supplies, this natural richness emerges as the most coveted prize of all.

One should not ignore the creation of an entity such as Hydro-Québec, the Quiet Revolution's inspiration for domestic control of electrical power. Yet the uncomfortable fact remains that while its architect takes office, that public power agency sells electricity in New York City at one-third the price it charges here in Quebec. "Maîtres chez nous" is still a dream.

Any realistic appraisal of the PQ's prospects must occur against this backdrop of a thoroughly colonized economy. The new array of ministers and deputies, whatever social transformation they envision, will be handicapped by lack of control over

a majority of the local industrial activity upon which the economy rests.

Should the PQ attempt to recapture a measure of that control, economic conditions in Quebec quite likely will deteriorate, given uncertainties in the finicky fraternity of international capital and the eventual exodus of some anglophone-owned and managed firms. Already not in the best of economic health, Quebecers may begin to suffer still higher rates of unemployment and more widespread poverty in rural areas and urban spaces like Point St. Charles.

Advocates of independence talk perennially about collective consciousness, about a nationalist élan which unites the Québécois people in the project of independence. That project of independence will ask much sacrifice and impose as much hardship on the people of Quebec as it brings the joy of self-expression. The question remains whether the collectivity will share those burdens uniformly, even as it articulates some sort of national destiny.

Though not a leftist or socialist party by any standard, the PQ does foster a social-democratic aura. Its public programmes speak of indicative economic planning, promotion of the cooperative sector, and systematic interventions into the private sector in pursuit of "social justice". Increased aid to urban areas,

intensified emphasis on social services, and diligence in promoting access to educational and cultural development for the whole citizenry are just a few of the areas in which the PQ has committed itself. Affluent societies need only feel magnanimity to realize such strategies and programs. Less affluent economies—underdeveloped ones like Quebec's—accomplish such things only with agonized re-distribution of a tragically small societal "pie." An open question is whether the middle class technocrats and small businessmen who are Lévesque's most immediate constituency are capable of such selflessness.

The PQ leadership will answer to many different constituencies in the coming months: international finance and Wall Street, the middle-level francophone business community, the federalists, perhaps even leftists who supported the party in the hope of a less oppressive government more sympathetic to social change. As always it will be most tempting to desert those with the least voice to make their presence known—the unemployed, social assistance recipients, the indigent elderly.

A government pledged to building a nation for all Québécois must share out the burdens as well as the benefits of that quest among all its people.

—Justin Loughry

Old McGill...

continued from page 1

on the condition that he be awarded a \$1,500 honorarium, as he was financially independent and had already arranged summer employment in the United States.

In January of 1976 Augenstern accepted the editorship of *Old McGill '76* at which time no work on the publication had been done. On January 26 Augenstern submitted an interim budget of \$1,500 for immediate expenses to the Interim Policy Committee. This was cut to \$100 by the Interim Management Committee (IMC).

On February 9, Augenstern submitted to the Interim Policy Committee an *Old McGill '76* budget for \$22,500, and it was carried.

At this time Augenstern was an alternate member of the IPC and was questioning whether the IPC was doing its job, claiming that it had too much power over student interests without due representation. As a result he was running into conflict with some of the members of the IPC conflict, which he maintains caused obstruction in his work on *Old McGill '76*.

Specifically, Augenstern alleges that purchase vouchers

which he submitted to the Acting Comptroller for expenses were not coming through on time. He also states that he and members of his staff applied "at least twelve times" for a list of University clubs and societies to no avail.

In response to these charges, N. Earle Taylor who, after March 19, was the Acting Comptroller for the Students' Society, stated that any purchase vouchers that were not signed was because the Interim Management Committee had not ratified the *Old McGill '76* budget, and there was "certainly no planned attack on Augenstern to create bureaucratic hassles". In addition he denied receiving "at least twelve" requests for a list of clubs and societies, saying that he may have received five telephone calls, and that the first written request he received was in October 1976. He also stated that he had a reasonably accurate list made up, in about April 1976, and had submitted copies of that list to all IPC and IMC members. Taylor added that "if Augenstern had really wanted to find out he would have found out", saying that when he was editor of *Old McGill '74* he had to "bust his ass" to get information.

The question of Augenstern's honorarium also created a problem. Because he was an American citizen, Canadian Manpower and Immigration insisted that he obtain a work permit. Although it was agreed

at an IMC meeting on March 5 that a letter would be written to the CMI requesting a work permit for Augenstern, somehow his file was lost. Following a renewed request it was not until May 14 that the CMI began to review the case. From May 14 onwards the CMI sought a Canadian applicant for the job, during which time Augenstern was not permitted to work on the *Old McGill '76* on pain of deportation. However, Augenstern claims that much of the work, including the design of the cover, tearsheets and layout, had been completed by the end of March.

During this time Augenstern had become concerned about his finances over the summer, and had been offered a job at the Allan Memorial Institute. In light of the difficulties over the work permit, and because he had to make a commitment to this job by June 15, he decided to accept the job. On June 17 his work permit came through.

Meanwhile due to the lack of progress of *Old McGill* and the uncertainty of Augenstern's status, the Dean of Students and the IMC had again frozen *Old McGill's* budget, and it was not until July 21 that a revised budget was passed by the IPC, despite some objections from Augenstern. By this time his staff had dwindled to three or four people, and it was difficult to get new help during the summer. Despite his other obligations, including his work at the Allan Memorial Institute,

Augenstern claims that work continued on the book.

At the first Senate meeting of the new academic year, on September 8, G. Sam Kingdon was made Trustee of the Students' Society. His first move was to ask for interim budget reports from all the clubs and societies, a move that in effect froze all those budgets including the ill-fated *Old McGill* budget. Augenstern arranged for a meeting with Kingdon on September 22 to discuss the status of *Old McGill '76*. But arrived late for the interview, and due to tight scheduling Kingdon could not see him.

Augenstern then called for Kingdon's presence at a staff meeting of *Old McGill '76* on November 4. At that meeting, Augenstern and his staff told Kingdon that the yearbook would not be ready for the printers until June 30, 1977, and stated that moving up the deadline would hurt the quality of the finished product and that he "would not put out a second-rate book". He further said that his honorarium should be divided among his staff. Kingdon asked Augenstern to submit a detailed report on *Old McGill '76*.

On November 6, Augenstern and his staff presented a thirteen page feasibility study reiterating what had been said at the meeting. On November 18 Kingdon responded to the letter by asking for Augenstern's resignation.

In an interview on November

24, Kingdon said that he is very discouraged by the present state of *Old McGill '76*. The feasibility study offered him the ultimatum of giving total freedom to Augenstern with the possibility of his producing the yearbook by June 1977. Kingdon feels that at this stage it is more important to get the yearbook published than to worry about artistic themes.

Mark Sandiford, editor of *Old McGill '75*, agreed that Augenstern's emphasis on his own conception of what the book should be was unrealistic, and said that as far back as May 1976 he and Earle Taylor had advised Augenstern against attempting such a project.

Kingdon's main concern now is somehow to get *Old McGill '76* published, though he admits that at the moment he has no replacement editor or staff. He hopes to gain assistance from staff in the University who can give him professional advice, including people from the *McGill Daily* and the *McGill Reporter*. He understands that all the graduate photographs are ready, but that the book still needs a number of photographs from the last academic year. Kingdon was sensitive to the budgetary problems that Augenstern had faced over the last eight months, and said that Augenstern might have produced an excellent yearbook. However, at this time he felt that he had had no other choice but to ask for Augenstern's resignation.

You asked for it...you got it!

Crime in the Streets—o

By Kenneth Burns
and William Frain

The mass-produced, mass-consumed, privately owned automobile is in its social effects the most important and most disastrous machine ever devised. It has had a more pervasive and intensive influence on society than any other machine or any other aspect of technology. It is, in the U.S. and increasingly in the rest of the world, transforming every social institution. It has violated people and society so drastically that there has begun to emerge a new type of society that can only be characterized as a "drive-in civilization".

The issues of pollution, urbi-icide, health, war, race, super-wealth in the midst of poverty, the family, are all involved in the structure of the automobile industry. In all of these issues, the auto plays a devastating role. It is the archsymbol of crass, inhuman power and exploitation. Indeed, the only real "crime-in-the-streets" is the auto. And how threatening this is to so many people. Yet the auto—the "doomsday machine"—this reprehensible symptom of climax capitalism—is still not clearly perceived as basically unsafe—i.e. as almost suicidal. And how much less is it viewed as globally destructive.

This car, this phenomenon, so glaringly visible, so bombastically in our midst, has largely gone unexamined and undisturbed in our society, from political, societal, and psychological points of view. One can conclude that Freud was right—we don't want to confront our real fears. We fear the war, and with justification. But we have no equally out-

this and what kind of people are they who control it? What are the specifics of all this? And how do we go about developing ways of living that do not need the auto?

From our research into the social effects of the automobile, we would like to sketch out, however briefly, our reasons for concluding that the automobile has no right to exist (to paraphrase the Berrigans). Like Hitler's gas chambers, slum housing, and napalm, the super-status symbol automobile is a piece of technology with an anti-life political and economic base. It is the prime artifact of contemporary false consciousness. To be understood as such it must be analyzed within the framework of the larger society and in the context of a broad historical range of social and behavioural theory. But it must also be related to names, places, issues (where people live), to specifics (to the range of every day life), if we are to make sense, and if we are to be humanly responsible.

Initially, then, we would like to suggest that the auto is fundamentally dangerous. It is basically unsafe. And it cannot be otherwise. A safe car is one that must be designed like a tank. But it won't sell! But excitement and danger will!

Ford was interested in mass production. But it was GM and its eastern bankers who were interested in mass selling. Ford produced a cheap car, a practical means of transportation. GM sold a dream—a dream of power, excitement, and potency, to a people feeling increasingly weak, bewildered, and bored. Design and horsepower (and sophisticated advertising manipulation) created the illu-



fically, it kills our youth more than wars do. It is the prime cause of death in the sixteen to thirty age bracket. Not heroin or the war, but the car! The car—that beautiful suburban high school graduation present! Here one can hear the argument that "it is careless driving that is responsible for the accidents". But readily available evidence suggests to us that while carelessness may cause an accident, it is the unsafe car that will kill you. Why must one pay so dearly for simple mistakes, or no mistakes at all? Why, for example, are cars made that can go at illegal speeds? Should not that be illegal?

Safety is not the basis of design—selling and consumerism are. Ford at one time said he wouldn't give 5 cents for all the art in the world. In the "Model T" he produced a classic Protestant Ethic car—meant to be used for work. The Model T was designed to be like a good pioneer wife—sturdy, safe, reliable, lasting a lifetime. GM, on the contrary, realized that underneath Yankee Victorianism in all classes, was an indestructible erotic core in American psychology. GM realized that what men really want is a beautiful mistress, an affair—not a good wife. They designed and sold cars accordingly. If you can't get a mistress, at least get a sports car. In sum, style means suggestiveness, primarily sexual suggestiveness. While this suggestiveness has been eminently successful in selling cars, it has been equally disastrous to the nation in health and safety factors.

Of equal importance, though not as manifestly destructive, are the economic and political consequences of mass producing and mass consuming the automobile. The auto industry (and all of its satellites such as minibikes, ATVs, skidoos, the Hover Craft, etc.) is not only

the largest but also the most important industry in modern capitalism. It employs the most workers, directly and indirectly. One out of every six jobs in the United States is related directly to the automobile—a crucial factor in developing human alternatives to the automobile.

The two largest unions in the United States are auto related—the United Auto Workers and the Teamsters. More profits are made in the automobile industry than in any other sector of modern capitalism. Indeed GM, the biggest of the "Big Three" is the greatest profit making corporation in the history of capitalism. Since 1964 it has earned more in ab-

solute terms than any other corporation ever. Yet nowhere can one see the U.S. income gap more clearly than in salaries paid to the working class person on the auto assembly line vs. the incomes paid to super-rich auto executives.

GM chairman of the Board, James Roche, in the late 1960s made \$790,000 (plus bonuses) a year while the average full-time GM worker made \$9,600. Moreover, its profits reflect the fact that its revenues exceed all government revenues in the world except those of the U.S., USSR, and the U.K. And to make such profits it at least must also continue to consume ever increasing quantities of

"...the auto is fundamentally dangerous. It is basically unsafe. And it cannot be otherwise. A safe car is one that must be designed like a tank. But it won't sell."

spoken fear of the auto—and yet it kills 56,000 people a year in the United States—more than all the American lives lost in Vietnam since our involvement in that horror.

We want "peace" and a return to normalcy. That is, we are willing to accept as a legitimate part of everyday life the "peaceful" production and selling of the super-dangerous auto. What strange manner of mind is this? How can this be? What has happened to us as a people? What kind of an industry is

sion of putting people back into the driver's seat of life. So who cares if it's not safe? It's thrilling! Dangerous! Stimulating! And this sells. It is, as Marcuse calls it, "repressive desublimation" at its best. But it also was and continues to be maniacal.

For in addition to killing 56,000 people a year in the United States (by contrast in 1971 air deaths totalled "only" 203), the auto is responsible for one third of all injuries requiring hospitalization. Speci-



Our car-strangled manner

raw materials, even as our domestic sources dwindle.

In 1968, 11% of all aluminum, 14% of all sheet steel, 54% of all lead, 64% of all synthetic rubber, 68% of all natural rubber, 50% of all radios, most plate glass and most upholstery leather in the US, were consumed by the automobile industry. Great fortunes have been made in other industries such as oil, just catering to an auto-based economy. The giant oil industry, for example is supported by the automobile. Indeed, the oil industry did not come into power until the mass production of the auto began. Approximately 80% of all oil is for the automobile. Almost from its inception the auto industry became the major consumer of rubber, steel, glass, oil, etc. The industry is also the greatest consumer of coal and plastics. Thus, it is the biggest customer as well as the biggest business in the United States.

These ever-present and increasing demands for diversified raw materials force the auto industry to extend itself overseas to the less industrialized countries. The auto industry could not have grown to its present proportions without cheap bulk supplies and labour available in the Third World. For example, much of the asbestos used for auto brake linings comes from Zambia. South Africa supplies antimony (used as a soldering agent) and chromium ore, copper, and platinum (used in signalling devices). Egypt and India supply cotton used in insulation and padding, etc.

Clearly, the auto industry is

dependent upon the Third World supply of materials to expand markets primarily in the First World (via manipulative advertising to an alienated population). As such it has a strong vested interest in seeing that powers in the Third World do not "divert" their own resources to such native priorities as housing, production, health, etc. If the Third World itself should begin to process the materials (not the raw materials it now sells) the cost of a car would become prohibitive (despite the "buy now, pay later" advertising in the U.S.). Thus the auto is largely a First World power instrument secured by technological conqueror state intrusions into the Third World.

There could be some human assurance if one could see large areas of the world repulsed by the insidious seduction of the automobile. Perhaps one could breathe more easily if the historical dialectic was manifesting itself in the Socialist countries' solid and emphatic rejection of the auto. Sadly, however, evidence is beginning to suggest otherwise. For example, car production is being pushed as fast as possible in Russia, Poland and elsewhere in the Second World, with crucial dependence on capitalist techniques, primarily Fiat assistance. And the Japanese, perhaps the greatest capitalist hustlers in the world today, are making strong and rapid advances toward auto and oil development in China as well as Russia. This development reflects a changing attitude in general toward consumerism.

The "Second World" leadership itself is often frankly enthralled in commodity fetishism and tries to deflect political criticism by promises of more consumer goods, particularly cars. This change is clearly reflected in the attitudes and behavior of the leadership. Krushchev, for example, often denounced private cars as archetypical capitalist wastefulness. But more recently, and by contrast, Brezhnev is a well-known car enthusiast and has stated that he can find no better way to "unwind" than by racing around in a fast car, in his case

or hopelessly inadequate to deal with the magnitude of the crises.

Nothing less is needed than a major restructuring of society, property rights, community values, and needs and, indeed, social theory itself. Mass transit, electric engines, mono-rails, etc., are good liberal stop-gap measures. So is the commitment to walk as much as possible, or to resort to the bicycle for the short trips to local stores or to the neighbors. And perhaps we can buy autos cooperatively. Maybe we could begin to purchase good

ion that makes people less dependent on transportation. It would appear that the Marshall McLuhans of our society were inaccurate in suggesting that the media is the central control mechanism of our society.

The Medium is NOT the message! TRANSPORTATION IS! Contemporary society, with its split-up and fractionated souls, is held together by the dominant and destructive auto industry. Nor is this a pessimistic note to sound. For if the society is dominated by a single industry, however huge, having an awareness of that

"Nothing less is needed than a major restructuring of society, property rights, community values, and needs and, indeed, social theory itself.... Fundamental human priorities must be rearranged and recreated."

a Rolls Royce! Muscovites now take pride in their traffic jams comparing them to the American kind. Whether in centralized state capitalism or centralized state socialist countries, the automobile is a manipulated "want", not a human need. As cultures are destroyed and alienation increases as a way of life, the death-dealing auto takes on addictive qualities. That alienation, that deadly surrender and powerlessness, the "oh, what can you do!" of every day white middle class America—that is the prime condition, the prime un-resistance to which automobile sales techniques are directed. In the second half of the 20th Century the auto has superseded religion as an "opiate of the masses". All roads lead to Detroit, not Rome.

As such, then, we are saying that no truly new and human society can emerge until the fundamental contradictions and irrationalities of mass auto production and consumption are radically confronted and resolved. No fundamental social change will occur in the U.S. or elsewhere until the automobile has been dealt with. Tinkering with the system, band-aid sociology, piecemeal and patchwork reform, Naderism, forms of moral indignation and "ressentiments" are all either obsolete, cooptive

used cars instead of turning magnetically to the glistening new car showroom.

All this is to say that if contemporary conglomerate capitalism's new thesis is consumer selling, the antithesis is boycott, in one form or another. (The very successful model of Chavez and the grape workers strike looms interestingly in the background). This presupposes awareness and a degree of personal consciousness, i.e. the beginnings of the end of alienation via perceived crisis. We may be rapidly losing any semblance of culture in the United States, but this is not to say that the human spirit is dead. Selfconsciousness is more powerful than group control or manipulation. Essential to consciousness is not only perceived domination, but also realizable and meaningful alternatives. To talk of issues without solutions is to be irresponsible.

Nonetheless, to end automotive industrial domination and ruination and to get at the root of this phenomenon, what is needed is a type of society without "the splits". Fundamental human priorities must be rearranged and recreated. The separation of home from work, children from parents, shops and supplies from neighborhoods, etc.—all these must be brought together in a fash-

domination is a major step toward human liberation. "The chain will break at its strongest link". The auto as the central and arch symbol of contemporary Western power can be dealt with. It is vulnerable to forms of human organization with a critical human spirit, with imagination and with a commitment "to the long haul". We are at ground-level-zero in beginning to develop a way of living—a nation, not a state, a people who don't need or want the automobile. The challenge is there. And it is stimulating. And it is full of human potential and excitement. With a little imagination, effort, and initiative, one is staggered by what could be done.

Reprinted from Perspectives, a publication of the Centre for the Study of Development and Social Change, Cambridge, Mass.



what's what

OPENING EVENT

McGill Psychology Students' Association and the McGill Biology Students' Union will be holding a PUB NITE at Gertrude's to announce the formation of the MPSA Friday Dec. 3 at 8 pm.

A DANCE MARATHON AT MCGILL

Dance marathon organized by Kappa Alpha Theta fraternity, Saturday, December 4th, at Gertrude's; come any time from 2 pm to 2 am. General admission: 50 cents. Proceeds donated to Spera, McGill Day Care centre.

MCGILL GRADUATE STUDENTS' ASSOCIATES

The annual Christmas Party for the children of graduate students will be held on Saturday, December 11, at Thomson House. Santa will be there with gifts for all. You must register your child or children before Friday, Dec. 3, by calling 288-3517.

PIANO SOLOS

By students of Luba Zuk and Chamber Ensembles. Works by Bach, Beethoven, Brahms, Shostakovich, Debussy, Haydn. Tuesday, November 30, 1 pm, free. Recital Room C209, 555 Sherbrooke Street West. Information: 392-8224.

RECITAL OF THE LIEDER CLASS

Direction: Jan Simons and Tom Plaunt. Singers: K. Zacko, E. Bédard, L. Watson, C. McMahon; Pianists: L. Small, Y. Leduc, M. McMahon, J. Rubinstein. Works by Schumann, Ravel, Brahms, Dvorak. Tuesday, Nov. 30 8:30 pm. Free. Pollack Concert Hall, 555 Sherbrooke Street West. Information: 392-8224.

MUSIC

Joanne Macaskill, piano, student of Daphne Sandercock. Kathryn Jensen, viola, accompanied by André Saviole, student of Stephen Kondaks. Works by Bach, Schumann, Villa-Lobos, Hindemith. Wednesday, Dec. 1, 4:30 pm. Free. Recital Room C209, 555 Sherbrooke Street West.

MCGILL OPERA STUDIO

Direction: Edith Della Pergola "German Opera". Works by Mozart, Beethoven, Weber, Nicolai, Wagner, Strauss, Humperdinck. Wednesday, December 1, 8 pm. Free. Recital Room C209, 555 Sherbrooke Street West.

MCGILL CONCERT BAND

Direction: Richard Lawton, McGill Junior Jazz Workshop Band. Direction: Peter Freeman. Wednesday, Dec. 1, 8:30 pm. Free. Pollack Concert Hall, 555 Sherbrooke Street West.

MUSIC

Dale Innes, piano, student of Elizabeth Dawson. Works by Scarlatti, Chopin, Debussy, Prokofiev. Thursday, December 2, 1 pm, free. Brass Quintet, direction: Ellis Wean. Trombone Quartet, direction: Ted Griffith. Works by Jacobs,

Bach, Prokofiev. Brass Quintet, direction: James Thomson. Thursday, Dec. 2, 1:30 pm, free. Recital Room C209, 555 Sherbrooke Street West.

MCGILL CONCERT CHOIR

Conductor: Tom Plaunt. Works by Mozart, Josquin, Tomkins, Sweelinck, Pedersen, Stravinsky, Willan, Vaughan-Williams. Friday, Dec. 3, 8:30 pm. Free. Pollack Concert Hall, 555 Sherbrooke Street West.

SUZUKI DEMONSTRATION

Direction: Dr. Alfred Garson. Sunday, Dec. 5, 2:30 pm. Free. Pollack Concert Hall, 555 Sherbrooke Street West.

LOOKING FOR THE ASUS?

The Arts and Science Undergraduate Society is moving its Executive Office into Union rm. B-41. (Phone 392-8950). The transition from Morrice Hall rm. 30 will take a few weeks, so look for us in both places for a while.

AUDITIONS

McGill Players needs actors and actresses for a February production of Muriel Spark's "The Doctors of Philosophy." Auditions will be held this Thursday, Friday and next Monday in room 307 of the Union from 4 to 6 pm. Previous experience is not required, although it would be appreciated if you could prepare a short (2 minutes maximum) piece to audition with. If this is impossible, come as you are.

PREMIERE '77 PASSBOOKS

Passbooks available all week in Stewart-North wing lobby. Take advantage of the great discounts offered on restaurants and entertainment by Premiere '77.

MCGILL PLAYERS-PLAYERS THEATRE

McGill Players' all-new, all-talking, all-laughing production of Noel Coward's HAY FEVER. Performances will be given at Players' Theatre, 3rd floor union, at 8 pm from December 2 to 4 and from Dec. 7 to 12. Tickets are \$3 and \$1.50 for students and senior citizens. Reservations can be made at 392-8926, 392-8989. Friday and Saturday performances, adult prices only.

ISLAMIC SOCIETY OF MCGILL

EID AL-ADHA Prayers will be held Thursday Dec. 2, at 9 am in the ballroom of the Union Bldg., as well as in the Paul Sauvé Arena, 4000 Beaubien East, at 9 am. Then on Saturday Dec. 4 at 7 pm in the Cafeteria of the Union Bldg., there will be a Get Together in celebration of the Eid, including entertainment and refreshments.

BAHA'I CLUB

General meeting to be held Tuesday from 12 to 2 pm in the Student Union room 124. Everyone welcome to join us for discussions.

IRISH PLAYWRIGHT LECTURES ON BECKETT

Irish playwright Denis Johnston will lecture on "Beckett's Last Tape," Wed. Dec. 1, 8 pm Arts room 160. Presented by McGill Dept. of English.

ECONOMICS STUDENTS' ASSOCIATION

The ESA presents Professor Kari Levitt who will speak on the "Political Economy of Third World Development" on Thursday, Dec. 2 at 1 pm in Leacock 14.

ADVISORY POLICY COMMITTEE

The APC is the committee set up by Senate to give advice on policy to Mr. Kingdon, Acting Executive Director of the Students' Society. Any McGill student who wishes to observe this week's meeting of the committee (Thursday, 4:30 pm) may do so by registering with the receptionist at the Students' Society Office starting Tuesday. Attendance is limited to the first five to sign up.

SNACK WITH ZAK

Tired of a sterile environment? Bring your lunch to the Newman Centre (3484 Peel) and SNACK WITH ZAK.

MCGILL CHRISTIAN FELLOWSHIP

MCF Christmas Party is taking place Tuesday, November 30 at the Newman Centre, 3484 Peel St., 6:30 pm. Sandwiches and coffee will be served. Everyone welcome.

DEPARTMENT OF POLITICAL SCIENCE SEMINAR

Richard M. Scammon, Director, Elections Research Center, Washington, D.C. will speak on: "The American Election—and the Future," Thursday Dec. 2, 3:30 pm. Leacock Bldg., Council Room (820). Admission free.

UKRAINIAN FESTIVAL OF ARTS

150 performers on stage. Internationally known "Prometheus, Dibrova, and Baturyn" are performing at Plateau Hall, 3710 Calixa-Lavallee, Sunday Dec. 5 at 3:30 pm. Tickets \$5, \$4, \$3 at Archambault Music Store or at box office.

LUNCHTIME NATURE FILMS

This week: "The Club of Rome", a documentary on "The Limits to Growth," Thursday at 12 and 1 pm in Stewart S1-3 (MBSU).

ENGLISH LITERATURE ASSOCIATION

All members of ELA (anyone taking an English course) must attend a meeting on Thursday Dec. 2 at 1 pm. Please pick up a questionnaire in ELA office (Arts B20) and return before Thursday.

HILLEL SHIRA-SINGING

A fun get-together to sing old Hebrew songs and learn new ones. We're a small and informal bunch. Wednesday, 12:15 pm in the committee room, 3rd floor. Hillel 3460 Stanley. Info: 845-9171.

AN EVENING WITH FRAN AVNI

Singer and songwriter. Repertoire ranges from quiet ballads to folk-rock both in Hebrew and in English. Saturday night Dec. 4th 8:30 pm, Hillel Coffee Shop, 3460 Stanley St. Admission \$2 for students, \$3 for non. Info 845-9171.

DOWNTOWNERS' SHABBAT COMMITTEE-HILLEL

Downtowners' Shabbat Committee, Tuesday, Nov. 30, 10:30 pm. Anyone interested welcome. Will take place at Hillel, 3460 Stanley in committee room, 3rd floor. Info: 845-9171 (Navah).

SPECIAL JEWISH AWARENESS COMMITTEE MEETING

Thursday Dec. 2nd 5 pm, special meeting combining business with pleasure. Supper included. Hillel, 3460 Stanley. Info: 845-9171.

BERGMAN FESTIVAL

This Friday: Winter Light (1963). Leacock 132 at 2 pm. Admission free. Sponsored by the Faculty of Religious Studies.

SHOULD WE GET PAID?

The McGill Committee for Teaching and Research on Women presents the third Interdisciplinary Seminar Series on Women. Guest speaker Dr. Gail Cook, Senior Economist, C.D. Howe Research Institute; Director of Research, Canadian Economic Policy Committee, will speak on "Wages for Housework, Child-care Subsidies, Economic Incentives." Dr. Cook is the editor of "Opportunity for Choice, Women in Canadian Economy." Ms. Wally Weng-Gerraty, McGill Day Care, will chair this meeting; Harry Pilkington, Vice-president, Personnel, Bell Canada, and Professor Rachel Rosenfeld, McGill Department of Sociology will be the respondents. 8 pm Leacock 26.

FIRST-AID COURSE

The Outing Club is hoping to sponsor a first-aid course geared to backpackers, climbers, and skiers sometime in late January or early February. The course will consist of 4 to 5 classes and will be taught by a combination of doctors and Red Cross instructors. Anyone interested in participating should contact Martha Leigh at 284-8134.

UKRAINIAN CLUB

A number of suggestions have been made during the past Ukrainian Club meetings, namely, discussions with guest speakers, the possibility of Ukrainian courses to be offered in the future and, naturally, social events. Every Ukrainian student is welcome to drop in at our weekly informal meetings. See you at our next meeting Tuesday, November 30 at 5 pm in Union 307. Info: Andrij 325-4494, Marusia 721-9438.

today

ASUS meeting:

Executive meeting, 7 pm, Union 327. Open to public. Hitherto shalt thou come: but no further. M.C.F. prayer meeting, Mon-Fri, 8:30-8:55 am, Union 307.

Christian Science Organization:

Come ... join in a meeting this evening at RVC, Reynolds Lounge. Everyone welcome! 6:30 pm. 3425 University St. Premiere '77 Passbooks: Extroverts, introverts—get your passbook today and wine, dine and dance for super low prices at your favorite day or night spot. Available today—Stewart, north wing lobby.

Shlur Chumash:

"Great moments in Deuteronomy"—a study group with Rabbi Hausman on themes in parashat Va'etchanan. 2:30 pm in the Hillel library, 3460 Stanley. Info 845-9171.

Israeli Folk Dancing:

Last time tonight at McGill Union Ballroom from 8 to 10 pm. Admission 75 cents. Will begin again in January. For information call 845-9171, Hillel.

Yup, podner, we know!

To the Daily:

J. Julio Ramirez had a good point in his letter of Nov. 23, 1976.

In our system: Our forefathers, knowing nothin' is perfect, built into the system mechanisms to ensure that government doesn't get out of hand. Freedoms! Freedom of press. Freedom of public assembly. Freedom of vote.

In their system: Their forefathers, not knowing nothin' is perfect, built the perfect system. They figured there was no need for safeguards.

Well the point of this is: Systems don't run the government, people do and you know what kind of bastards some can be. For the times still are a changin'.

Allan Youster

17-Thousand Martlet Birds sitting on a fence...

To the Daily:

The Economics Students' Association implores, in the strongest possible way, that all students at McGill inform themselves of the issues involved in the Constitutional Debate, and that, by voting, they indicate on which side of the proverbial fence the true majority of students stand.

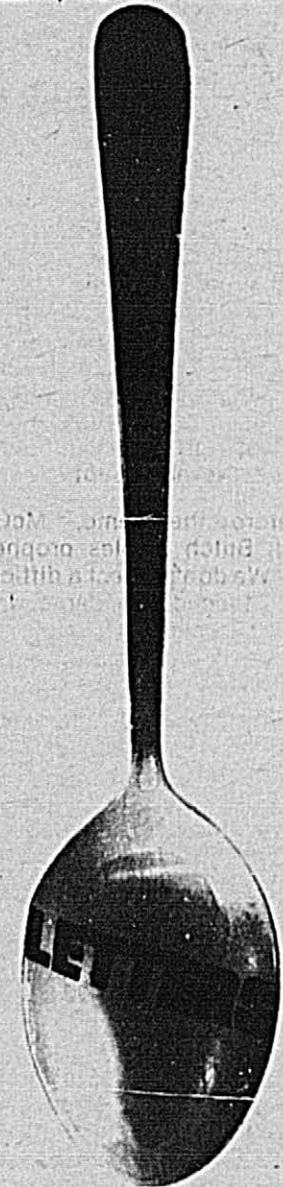
David Robinson
ESA

23.5 Skidoo dissected

To the Daily:

I was not at Amory Lovins' lecture at Sir George. I have read Shaun Lovejoy's report of the lecture in the Daily. At the end of twenty-three-and-a-half column inches of statistics and jargon, I have ABSOLUTELY NO IDEA specifically what Lovins' alternatives to nuclear electrification are.

Anthony Graham
Dept. of Anatomy



Redmen cagers down Gaiters **DAILY SPORTS**

By Murray Zabitsky

The first basketball confrontation of the season between McGill and Bishop's took place Friday night and the Redmen sent the Gaiters back to Lennoxville empty-handed. The Red and White, in front of a super big crowd, notched an easy 87-66 victory.

Never in doubt

Before the game, McGill coach Butch Staples prophesized "We don't expect a difficult time". Indeed, the game went the way Staples felt it would, the Redmen maintaining at least a 10-point lead after the first five minutes of play and leading at the half 52-34.

What hurt Bishop's was a very

slow start by import guard Ron Thomas. The Johnson State (Vermont) grad missed his first eight shots from the floor and finished the first half with just five points.

The real Thomas showed up for the second half as he hit for 18 points to wind up with the Gaiters' high of 23. Thomas is a super ball handler and a delight to watch. His real value to the team is in the baskets he sets up but unfortunately (for Bishop's) a lot of his passes weren't converted.

Another Bishop's disappointment was Ian Maclean. "Mac" finished with only four points, but Joey Farroba deserves credit for that. The 6'1" forward from Boston State denied Maclean the ball and generally made life

miserable for him.

Farroba strong

Farroba played a strong all-around game. In addition to his defence, he contributed 14 points, nine rebounds and six assists. Charlie Galbraith, the 6'9" centre, continued his domination of the inside, blocking five shots and pulling in 17 rebounds. The New Jersey native scored a McGill high 26 points, shooting an impressive 60 percent. Gord Brabant had 15 points and seven rebounds while Gerry Ostroff came off the bench and had another good game. He went to the offensive board well and scored 12 points in just 16 minutes of action.

Coach Staples was pleased with the McGill performance. "The 21 turnovers is higher than I

would like", he said, "but is excusable because of the fast tempo we played at. Bishop's is a much improved team, but they need balance. This game was strictly a two-man (Gaiter) operation".

The other man (besides Thomas) Staples referred to was Blair Shier, the 6'3" strongman from John Abbott. Shier has 20 points and a game high 19 rebounds, played a terrific game except for his shooting, sinking only seven of his 23 shots from the floor.

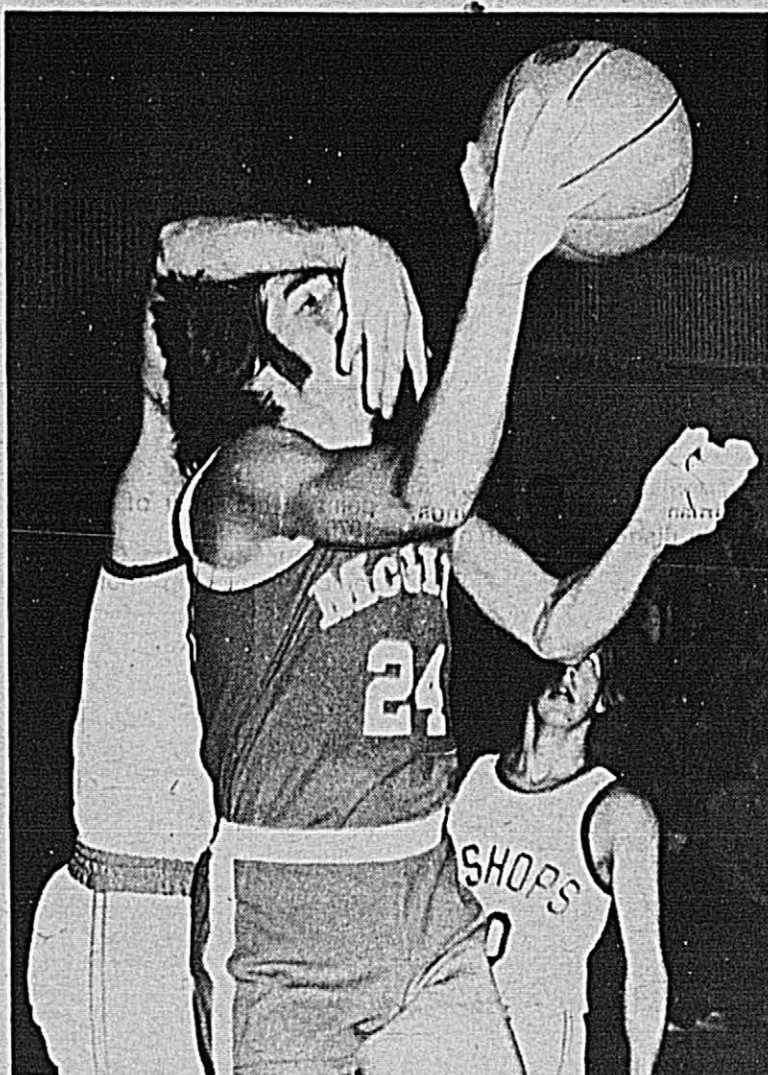
Encouraging words

Gaiter head coach Garth Smith acknowledged McGill's superiority and had some encouraging words for the Redmen's upcoming Concordia contest, Bishop's having now

played both teams, losing to Concordia at home by 12.

"There is no question in my mind", said Smith, "that McGill will defeat the Stingers. I think we are as strong as Concordia and come the new year, we will prove it. Tonight we were missing starting guard Marty Edwards and Dave Francis has been out with torn ligaments. Ron Thomas was playing with a sore ankle and was forced to go the whole game because we only had nine players in uniform. Next time you see us, I promise a closer game".

Tomorrow night is the big one against arch-rival Concordia at the Loyola gym. The Stingers beat McGill five times last season so the Redmen will be out to settle accounts.



Harold Rosenberg

The Bishop's Gaiters tried many ways to stop the Redmen Friday night, largely to no avail. One exception was the attempted nose job being applied (as shown above) to Rollie Brisset. The slick McGill guard couldn't get out of this one but it really didn't matter as the Redmen went on to mark up a comfortable 87-66 victory.

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Sports Staff

Important sports staff meeting tomorrow afternoon at one o'clock in the Daily office. Subjects to be discussed will include the Grey Cup, whether we should call it quits, and planning for the Christmas issue. If you can't make it, get in touch with either Wong.

December 9th
is the special Christmas issue

The McGill Daily will be printed regularly until December 3rd.

Why wait for spring? Do it now!

Graduation portraits are being taken at



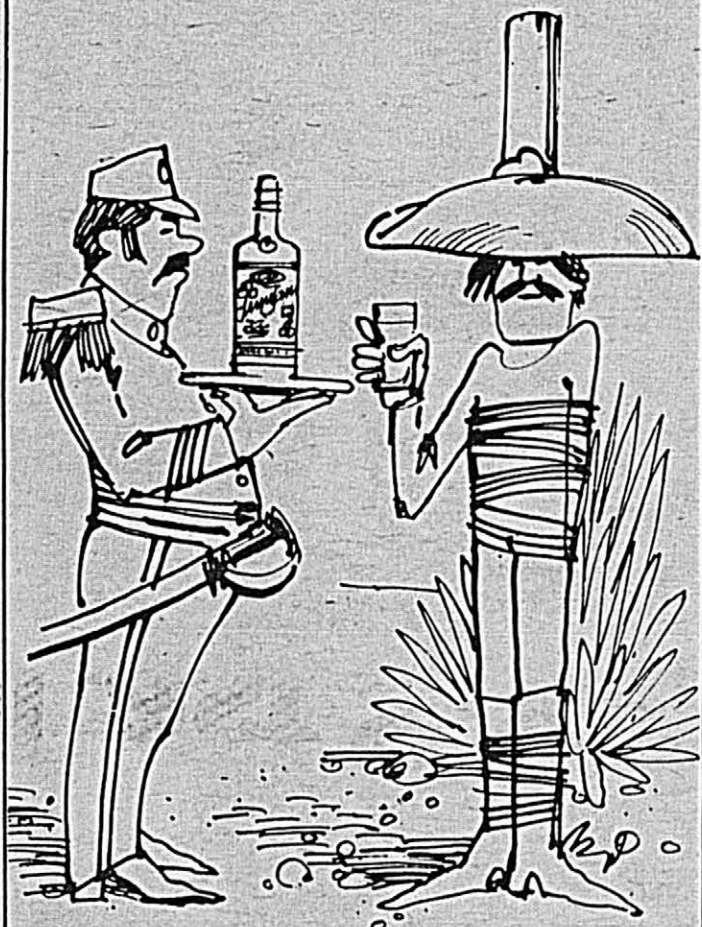
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classifieds

continued from page 2

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MUST SELL QUICKLY! Queen size bed, complete, \$25. Panasonic stereo \$40, desk \$5, card table \$5, chairs, etc. 849-6846.

OPEN HOUSE: Sat. & Sun, Nov. 27th, 28th, 12-7 pm — 4330 Sherbrooke W. No. 2, Tel. 935-8148. Long Guatemalan skirts \$15, ponchos, pottery, shawls from Mexico and South America, jewellery from Afghanistan, molas from San Blas Islands.

BRAND NEW HOCKEY SKATES, Bauer's, reasonable price. Call Jean-Pierre, 285-0029 evenings & mornings or 488-2495 if not at home.

Capri 1972, 2000 cm3, sun roof, good condition, red, handles like a Ferrari. 279-1459.

PERSONAL

PROBLEM? Feel you need to rap with a rabbi? Call Israel Housman: 341-3580.

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TO THE PIANIST! I danced with all Saturday night: Why wait till the next party? If the feelings are mutual, call me at 688-4643.

HOUSING

HUGE 8½ FLAT TO RENT, 15 min. by Metro from McGill — 7338 St. Hubert; hardwood floors, \$140-mo. Ideal for 2-6 people. Dec. 1st. 935-4676 days, 276-8291 other times.

SUBLET 1½ with balcony. Lorne near McGill. \$160, Dec. 1st. 845-2071 eves.

PERSON WANTED TO SHARE a 6 and one-half room completely and beautifully furnished, carpeted, clean and modern apartment from Jan. 1st. Ten minutes from McGill on St. Mathieu. \$100 per month including heat and water. Call 932-6869.

NEED A 3RD TO SHARE 5 and one half room apt. from Dec. 1st. \$80. Mansfield near Sherbrooke; 288-9879 weekends, evenings.

TO SUBLET 1½ January 1st. Highrise, separate kitchen, balcony, \$155 per month. Corner Jeanne Mance and Milton. Call Karima, 392-6768 day, 845-1537 evening.



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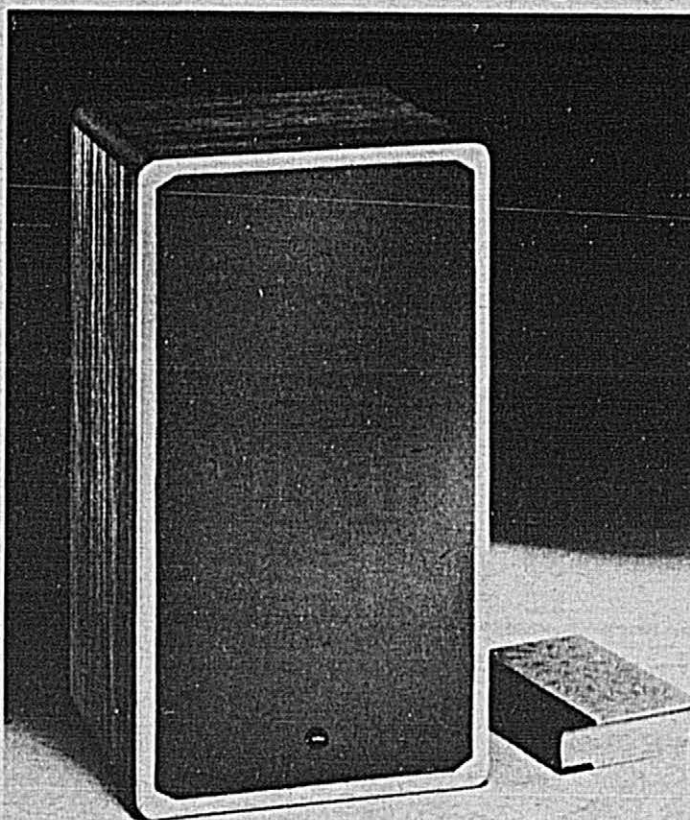
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